

# Reaching Out With A Helping Hand

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## Annual Report Fiscal Year 1995

**Missouri Department of Social Services  
Division of Youth Services**

**Division of Youth Services  
Annual Report  
Fiscal Year 1995**

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Dear Reader:

The Division of Youth Services is pleased to present to you our Annual Statistical Report. Statistical information found in this report reviews fiscal year 1995, July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1995. This report provides pertinent statistics regarding the number and characteristics of the youth we serve.

During fiscal year 1995, the division received 1,301 court-committed youth, approximately a nine percent increase over fiscal year 1994 commitments. Additionally, the division served a number of non-committed youth via its day treatment and interstate compact programs.

We extend our appreciation to the Governor, the Missouri Legislature, the Department of Social Services, our DYS Advisory Board, and the many volunteers and friends of the division. Through their support, we have been able to enhance and extend the division's treatment services as well as make improvements to our facilities.

Very truly yours,

Mark D. Steward  
Director

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## OVERVIEW

This year marks the 21st anniversary of the 1974 Omnibus Reorganization Act passed by the Missouri General Assembly which created the Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS), located within the Department of Social Services. The reorganization act was the first step in the establishment of DHS as it is known today. Considerable change has occurred within DHS over the many years since its creation. Regionalization of treatment and administration, the closing of large rural training schools, the development of community-based services, and the establishment of a case management system have all marked this change.

The Division of Youth Services continues to face new challenges as it passes the midpoint of the decade. Commitments to DHS continue to grow, with fiscal year 1995 representing a high-water mark of over 1,300 youth committed from the 45 Missouri judicial circuits. Also, through its prevention efforts, DHS is providing day treatment services to a number of youth referred by other agencies and juvenile courts. In addition, fiscal year 1995 witnessed the implementation of a plan to increase the division's residential care resources by adding an additional 180 beds as authorized by the Fourth State Building Bond Issue.

During the 1995 legislative session, House Bill 174 was passed by the General Assembly and was later signed into law by Governor Carnahan. This bill, commonly known as the "juvenile crime bill", creates many system changes. Children younger than 12 can now be committed to the division's custody; youths older than 18 can now be held in DHS custody until their twenty-first birthday; and youths certified to stand trial as adults can now be committed to both the Department of Corrections and the Division of Youth Services under a "dual jurisdiction" provision. Also, a young person of any age who has been charged with committing one of seven serious felony offenses can now be certified to stand trial under the adult criminal code.

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## **FISCAL YEAR 1995 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- Commitments to DYS increased by nine percent between FY 1994 and FY 1995.
- Eighty-two percent of youth committed were initially placed into residential care, while the other 18 percent were placed into community care.
- Eighty-seven percent of youths committed to DYS were boys.
- The average age of all youths committed was 15 years.
- The average DYS youth has completed 8.8 years of schooling.
- The percentage of youths committed for the most serious felonies increased 52 percent over 1994.
- The number of youths committed for status offenses decreased by five percent.
- Fifty-five percent of all commitments were from a single parent home, while only 20 percent were from an intact family situation.
- Ninety-three percent of all discharges from DYS custody were satisfactory.

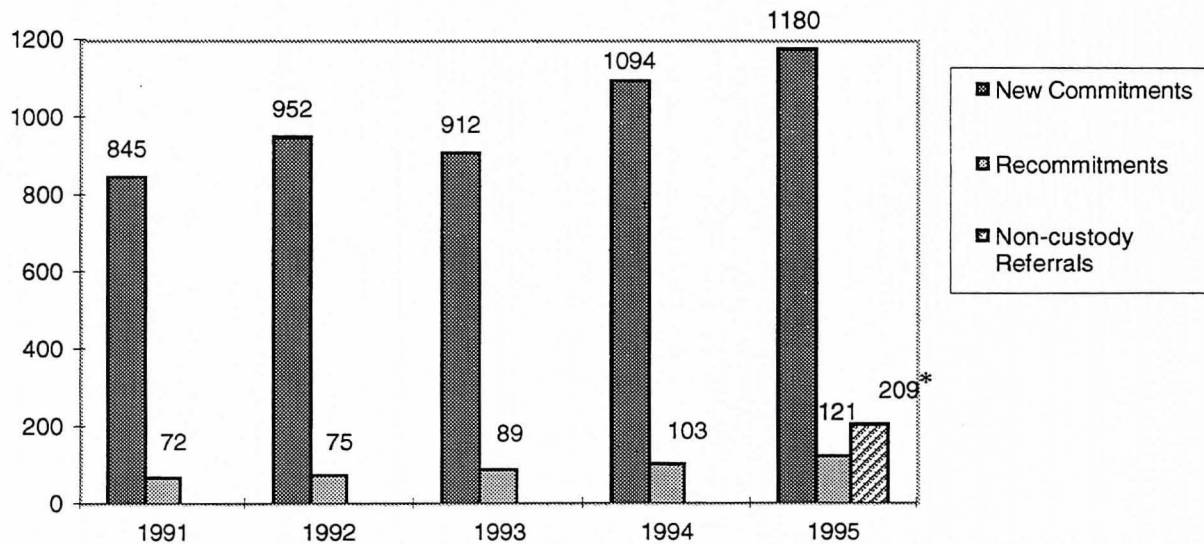


## Total Commitments

A total of 1,301 Missouri youths were committed to the Division of Youth Services (DYS) during fiscal year (FY) 1995. This number marks a nine percent increase in commitments from FY 1994 and a 42 percent increase since FY 1991. (Figure 1.)

Commitments to DYS custody are defined as all *new commitments* plus all *recommitments*. These commitments are considered *custody referrals*, where DYS retains full control over the placement and treatment of a youth within its system. DYS also receives referrals from outside agencies like the juvenile courts and the Division of Family Services. These youths are considered *non-custody referrals* and are not formally committed to the custody of DYS. They can be placed in a community care setting, but cannot be placed in residential care.

**Figure 1. Commitments: Fiscal Years 1991-1995**



\* Prior to FY 1995, non-custody referrals are not represented on this chart. Non-custody referrals are not included in the *total number* of Commitments for the fiscal year.

## Commitments by Gender: New Commitments and Recommitments

Males accounted for 1,129, or 87 percent, of the total commitments to DYS in FY 1995. Females totaled 172, or 13 percent of the commitment population. (Table 1.)

Both new commitments and recommitments increased between FY 1994 and FY 1995. The overall recommitment rate has remained relatively steady, ranging only from seven to nine percent over the past five years.

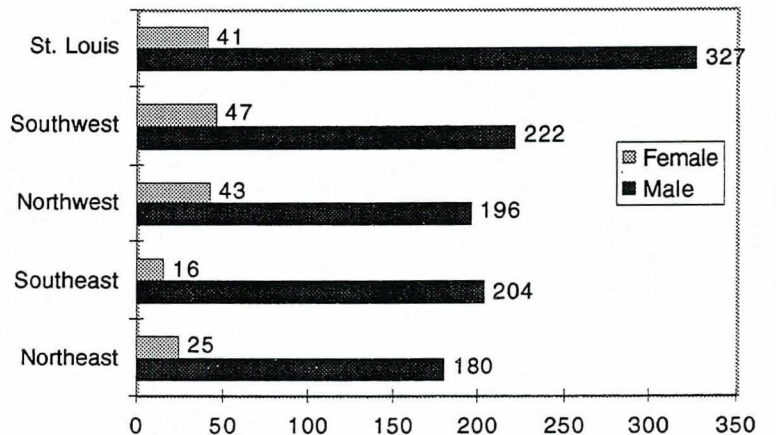
**Table 1. Type of Commitments by Gender: 1994 and 1995**

	New Commitments	Recommitments	TOTAL
<b>FY 1994</b>			
Males	946	96	1,042
Females	148	7	155
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,094</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>1,197</i>
<b>FY 1995</b>			
Males	1,013	116	1,129
Females	167	5	172
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>1,301</i>

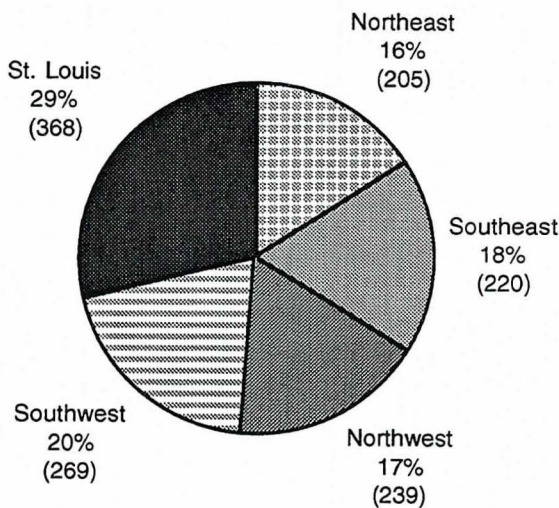
## Commitments by Region and Gender

Males make up the larger portion of youths committed, ranging from 82 percent in the Northwest region to 93 percent in the Southeast. (Figure 2.) The St. Louis region posted the highest total commitments in FY 1995. It took in 28 percent, or 368 youths, while all the other regions accepted 20 percent or less each. (Figure 3.)

**Figure 2. Commitments by Region and Gender**



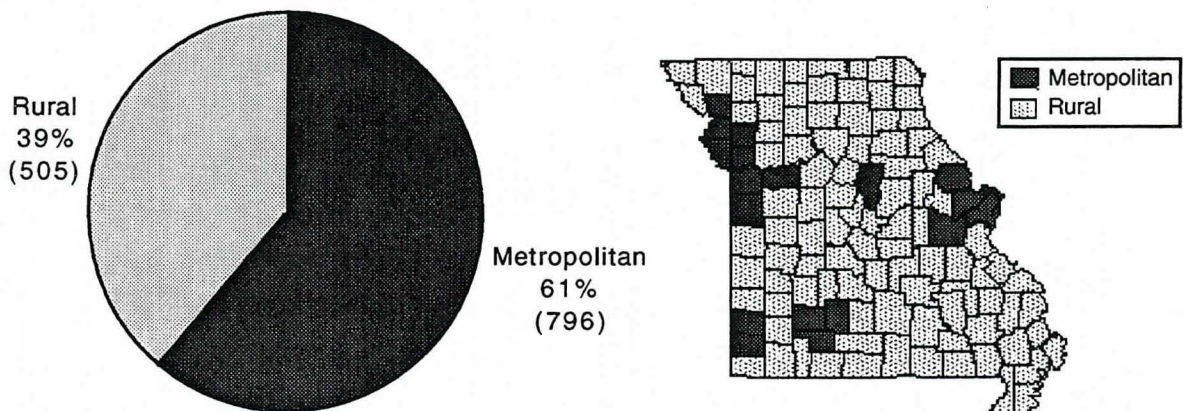
**Figure 3. Percent of Commitments by Region**



## Commitments by Residence

Youths committed to DYS during FY 1995 were more likely to have come from a metropolitan area than from a rural one. Those areas in the metropolitan category for DYS included the counties of Andrew, Boone, Buchanan, Cass, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jasper, Lafayette, Lincoln, Newton, Platte, St. Charles, St. Louis County, St. Louis City, and Webster. These counties are defined as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas because each contains at least one major U.S. Census tract. Only 39 percent of those youths committed to DYS were from rural areas. (Figure 4.)

**Figure 4. Percent of Commitments by Type of Residence**

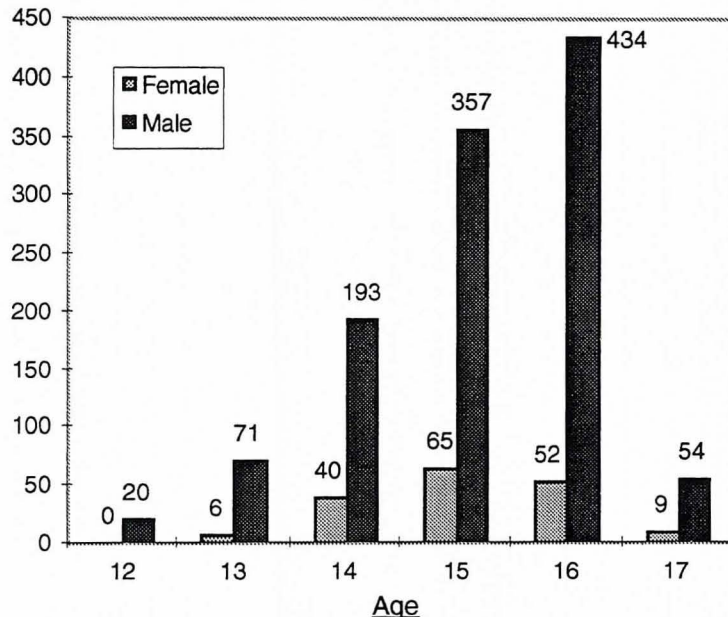




## Commitments by Age and Gender

Eight percent of the youth committed to DYS in FY 1995 were ages 12 or 13. Youths age 14 made up another 18 percent; 15 year olds 32 percent; and 16 year olds 37 percent. (Figure 5.)

**Figure 5. Commitments by Age and Gender**

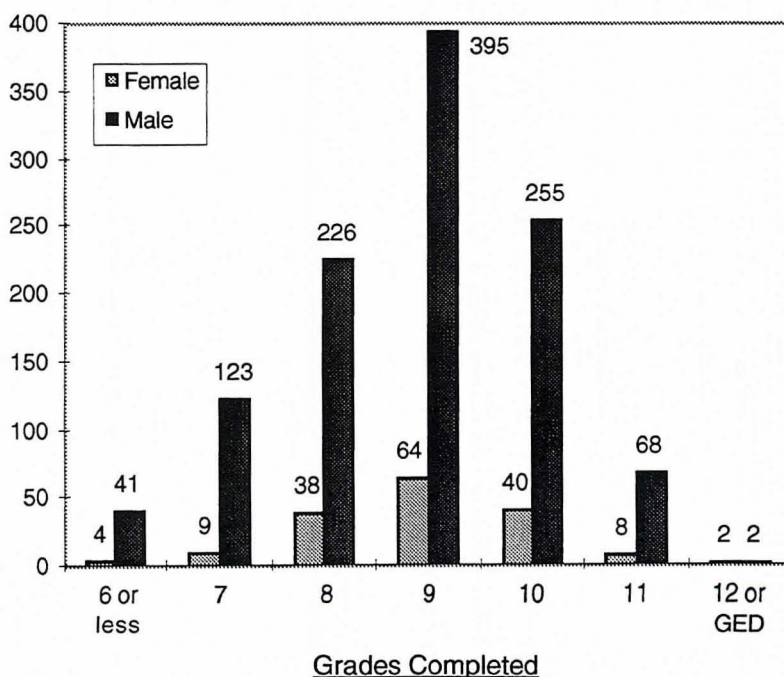


The number of males committed to DYS increases from ages 12 to 16, and drops for age 17. Females show a slightly different pattern, with commitments peaking at age 15.

**Table 2. Commitments by Age and Gender**

Age	%of Female	%of Male	%of All
12	0	2	2
13	3	6	6
14	23	17	18
15	38	32	32
16	31	38	37
17	5	5	5
Total	100	100	100

**Figure 6. Commitments by Gender and Grades Completed\***



\* Information on Grades Completed was missing for 26 youths.

## Commitments by Grades Completed

Forty-five youths, or about four percent of all commitments, had only completed the sixth grade or less upon entering the DYS system. Seventy-eight percent of the FY 1995 commitments had completed the eighth, ninth, or tenth grade. One student was committed having completed the twelfth grade and three had completed their General Equivalency Degree (GED).

Most youths (69 percent) were committed at age 15 or 16, the age at which they are generally expected to be in their freshman or sophomore year of high school. About 60 percent of the youth committed in FY 1995 had completed the ninth or tenth grade.

## Commitments by Race and Gender

Over half (55 percent) of the commitments to DYS in FY 1995 were white males. (Figure 7.) Minority males made up the next largest group of commitments with 32 percent. Females made up a small percentage of total commitments. White females were nine percent of total commitments; minority females, four percent.

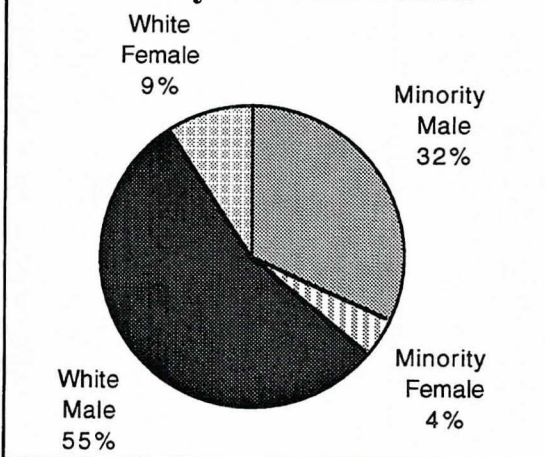
**Table 3. Commitments by Race and Gender**

<u>Group</u>	<u>Commitments</u>
Minority Male	417
Minority Female	51
White Male	712
White Female	121
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,301</b>

While the number of commitments for white youth were higher than those of minority youth, a disproportionately large number of minorities entered DYS in 1995. While minorities constitute only 15 percent of the Missouri youth population ages 12 to 17, they accounted for 36 percent of DYS commitments. (Table 4.)

When broken down into gender categories within race, minority males make up eight percent of all Missouri youth, and accounted for 32 percent of DYS commitments. White male youths, 44 percent of the youth population, made up 55 percent of commitments.

**Figure 7. Percent of Commitments by Race and Gender**



**Table 4. Missouri Youth Population: Ages 12-17 as of 07/01/95\***

<u>Race</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	203,006 (44%)	191,253 (41%)	394,259 (85%)
Minority	35,317 (8%)	34,320 (7%)	69,637 (15%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>238,323 (52%)</b>	<b>225,573 (48%)</b>	<b>463,896 (100%)</b>

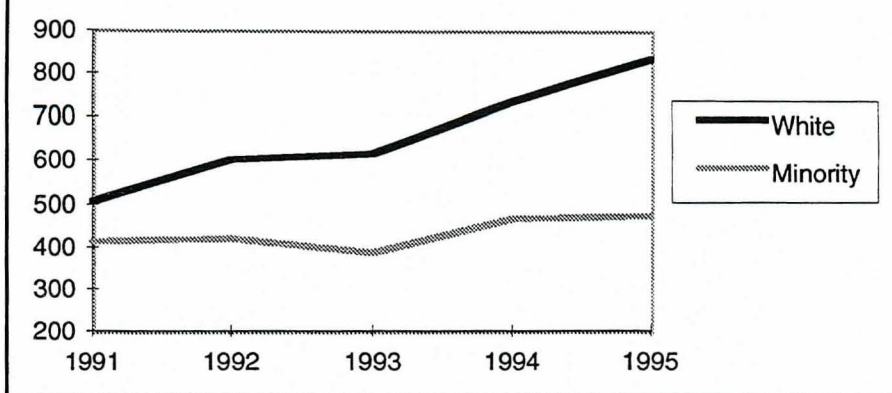
\* Estimates according to Missouri State Demographer's office.

Commitments of white youths increased 13 percent, from 734 in FY 1994 to 833 in FY 1995. Commitments of minority youths remained almost unchanged with only a one percent increase (463 to 468) over the same period. (Table 5.) Over the past five years, commitments of white youths have been increasing at a faster rate than minority youths. (Figure 8.)

**Table 5. Race by Year**

<u>Year</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Minority</u>
1991	504	413
1992	606	421
1993	619	382
1994	734	463
1995	833	468

**Figure 8. Trend of Commitments by Race**

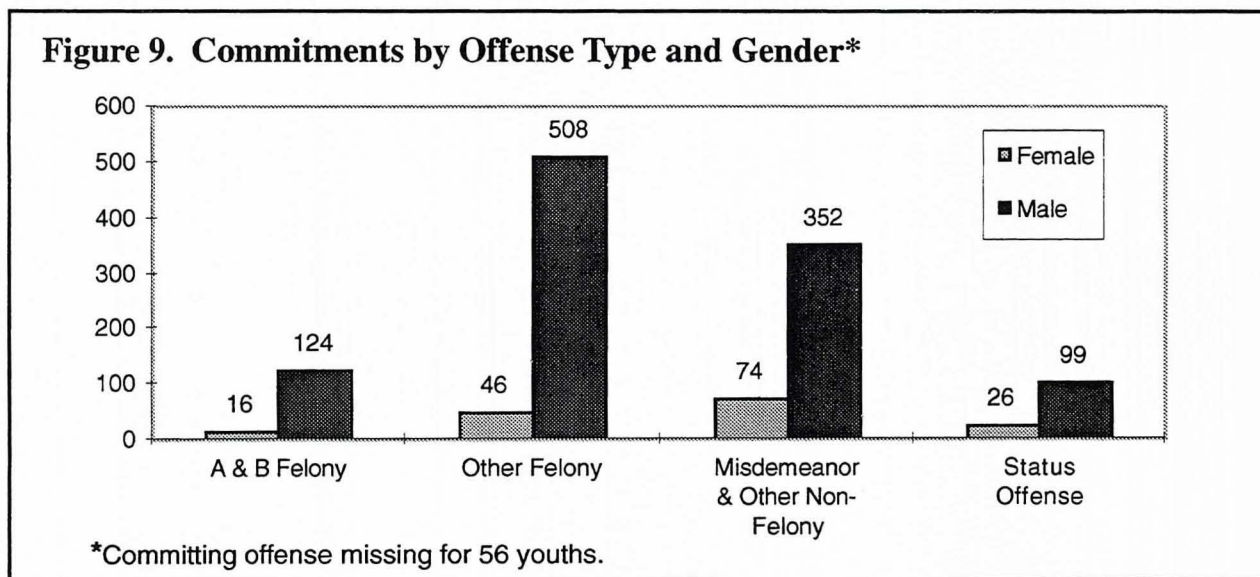




## Commitments by Offense Type and Gender

Youths were most likely to be committed to DYS for committing "Other Felony", that is a C, D, or unspecified type of felony offense. These types of felonies often include property offenses, theft and drug crimes. Forty-four percent of commitments were for this category. The next largest group, 34 percent, was "Misdemeanor & Other Non-Felony", which includes all misdemeanors and minor offenses such as probation violations and custody escapes. Major felonies, or "A & B Felony" made up 11 percent of commitments. Murder, rape, arson, and assault are included in this category. All other commitments, ten percent, are included in the "Status Offense" category, which includes truancy and curfew violations. (Figure 9.)

Males were committed to DYS for more serious crimes than females. "Other felony" had the highest number of male offenders while "Misdemeanor & Other Non-Felony" had the largest number of female offenders.



## Commitments by Offense Type and Fiscal Year

While overall numbers of commitments did increase between FY 1994 and FY 1995, percent changes within offense type category were mixed. The "Other Felony" and "Status Offense" categories each saw a five percent drop in commitments from the previous year. These decreases are more than offset by the increases in the other offense categories. Commitments for "Misdemeanor & Other Non-Felony" went up by nine percent while "A & B Felony" surged 52 percent. (Table 6.)

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>% change</u>
<b>A &amp; B Felony</b>	92	140	+52%
<b>Other Felony</b>	585	554	-5%
<b>Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felony</b>	390	426	+9%
<b>Status Offense</b>	131	125	-5%

Overall commitments to DYS increased by nine percent, while the percentage of A & B felony commitments increased by 52 percent. The FY 1995 data shows a shift in the type of offenses for which Missouri's youth were committed. While the reasons for the marked increase in serious felony commitments are arguable, it can be said that Missouri's youth are being committed for more serious, violent crimes.

## Family Constellation

Over half of all the commitments to DYS in FY 1995 were youths from a single-parent home (54 percent). Only 20 percent of all commitments came from intact households where both biological parents were present. (Figure 10.)

When this data is split out by race, small differences can be seen. Minority youths had slightly higher chances of coming from a single-parent or other relative home. White youths had higher chances of coming from an intact family or stepparent setting than did minority youths.

**Table 7. Family Constellation\***

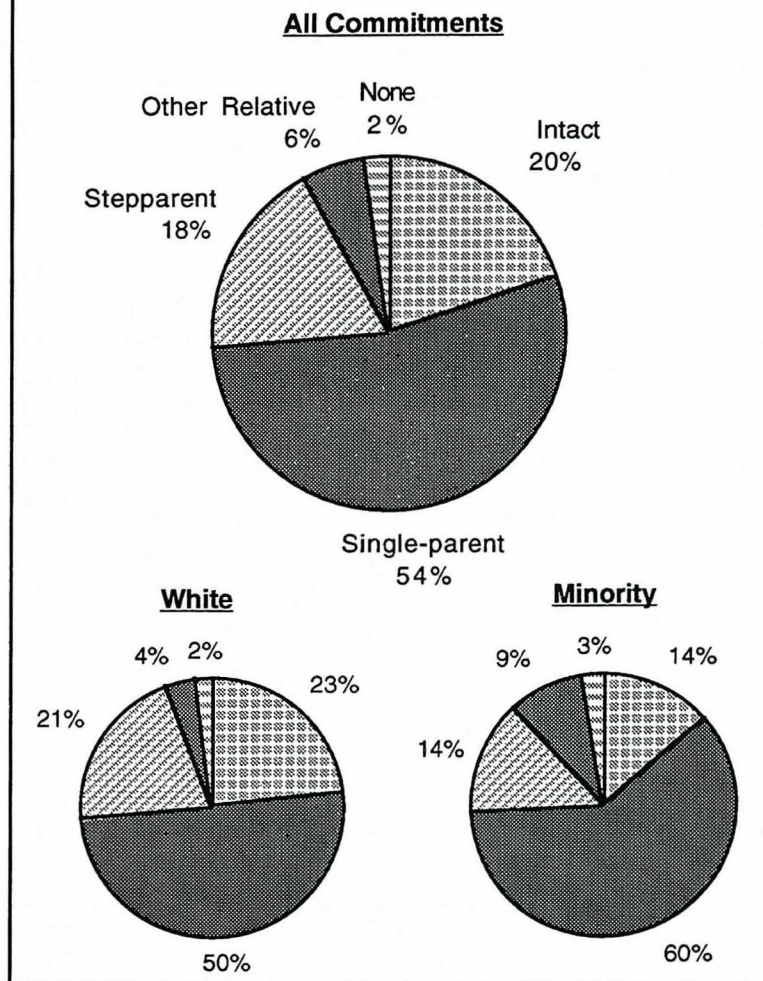
Type	White	Minority	All
Intact	190	62	252
Single-parent	413	278	691
Stepparent	172	63	235
Other Relative	29	42	71
None	19	13	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1,281</b>

\*Family Constellation data missing for 20 youths.

**Table 8. Discharges from Custody**

<b>TOTAL DISCHARGES</b>	<b>1,281</b>
<b>Satisfactory</b>	
Satisfactory	682
Marginal	204
From Institution	104
Federal Service	29
Over Eighteen	7
Other	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,192</b>
<b>Unsatisfactory</b>	
Unsatisfactory	37
Recommitment	32
Aftercare Runaway	12
Dropped from Rolls	6
Direct Unsatisfactory	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Other</b>	
Death	2

**Figure 10. Commitments by Family Constellation**



## Discharges from DYS Custody

A total of 1,281 youths were discharged from DYS custody during FY 1995. Ninety-three percent of these discharges were categorized as satisfactory, while seven percent were considered unsatisfactory. (Table 8.)

In Table 8, "Other" under the major category "Satisfactory" includes incoming interstate placement youths whose cases are closed, and youths that are transferred back to the juvenile courts.



## Community Care Services

Community care is a network of interacting programs and services that offer assistance and supervision to both committed and non-committed DYS youths. Direct placement into community care provides an alternative to residential care. Community care services are also offered to committed youths after release from a residential facility. These services work to reduce or eliminate factors that might have contributed to past law or status offenses by the youth. Table 9 lists all the different types of community care services offered by the Division of Youth Services.

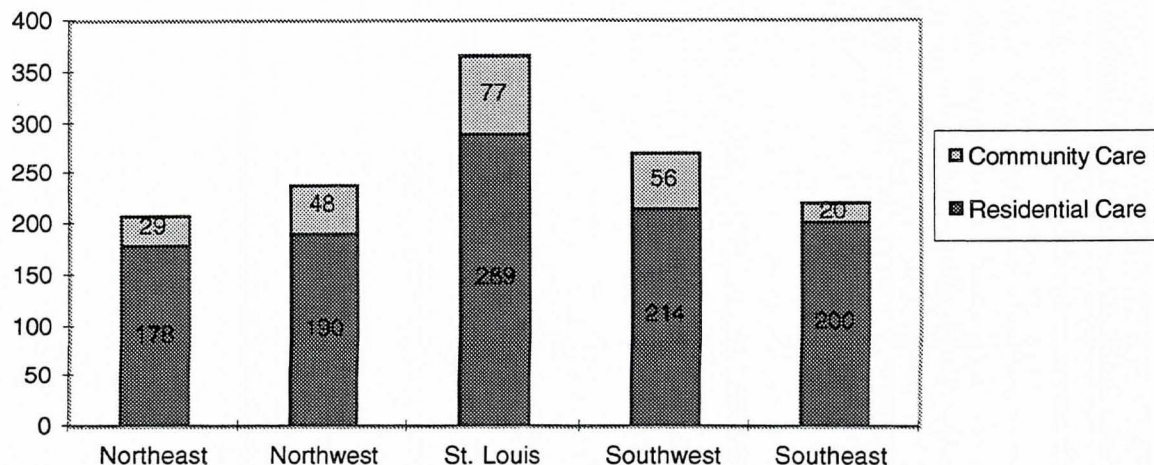
**Table 9. Types of Community Care Services**

Community Reparation	Independent Living
Contractual Care	Individual Counseling
Day Treatment	Intensive Case Supervision
Education	Job Placement
Family Preservation	Mentor Services
Family Therapy-DYS	Proctor Care
Family Therapy-Purchased	Shelter-Emergency
Foster Care	Shelter-Temporary
Group Counseling	

## Community Care Services by Region

Eighteen-percent (230) of the DYS-committed youths who received community care services were placed directly into community care at the time of commitment. The other 82 percent (1,071) were initial residential care placements. The St. Louis and Southwest regions each served 21 percent of their clients as initial placement community care clients. Twenty percent of the Northwest region's clients were community care placements. In the Northeast region, 14 percent of clients were community care placements while only nine percent of clients were initially community care placements in the Southeast region. Figure 11 shows the total number of clients served in each region by placement type. Non-custody referrals received from outside agencies are not included in Figure 11.

**Figure 11. Community Care Clients by Region and Initial Placement Type**



## Program Success Rates

In order to gauge program successes, DYS youths are tracked for two years from their commitment. By FY 1995, youths committed in FY 1993 have had at least two years in which they might have become a parole violator or been recommitted.

When committed to DYS custody, a youth is placed either into a community care or residential care program status. In FY 1993, DYS had 1,001 commitments. Fourteen percent (144) of these commitments were offered community care services with no other placement during their stay with DYS; 82 percent (821) were placed into residential care. The remaining four percent (36) represent those youths placed into both community care and residential care at the time of commitment.

<b>Table 10. FY 1993 Success Rates per Program Status</b>				
<b>Program Status</b>	<b>Number Placed</b>	<b>Parole Violators</b>	<b>Recommitted</b>	<b>Success Rate</b>
<b>Community Care</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>87%</b>
<b>Residential Care</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>72%</b>

Success rates for each program status can be calculated by figuring the number of youth placed into each program status and the total number of recommitted/parole violators that have resulted in the following years. A success rate for the 36 youths placed in dual status is not calculated.

## Interstate Compact on Juveniles

Pursuant to RSMo. Chapter 219.016, the Division of Youth Services administers the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ). The ICJ provides courtesy supervision for adjudicated delinquent youth who are residing in Missouri while under probation or parole conditions from another state. The ICJ also returns juvenile absconders, escapees, and runaways to their legal custodians.

<b>Table 11. ICJ Cases</b>		
<b>Supervision/Type</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Closed</b>
<b>By Missouri for other States</b>		
<b>Probation</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Parole</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Runaways</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Absconder/Escapees</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>By other States for Missouri</b>		
<b>Probation</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Parole</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Runaways</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Absconder/Escapees</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>NA</b>

NA = Not Applicable



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## **Juvenile Court Diversion**

Implemented in the late 1970's, the Juvenile Court Diversion program is designed to encourage development of services to youths at a local level while diverting them from being committed to DYS. The initial diversion program was directed at the rural areas of the state where limited resources did not allow the development of programs for youth. In recent years, however, urban areas have been involved in the diversion programs as well.

Juvenile Court Diversion is a grant-in-aid program in which an annual announcement encourages juvenile courts to submit project proposals. The division's administrative staff rank project requests based on guideline compliance, need feasibility, previous experience of the project, and other factors. In FY 1995, 71 percent (32) of the juvenile courts received funding from the Juvenile Court Diversion program. Projects funded in FY 1995 included intensive supervision, community group counseling, individual and family counseling, educational tutoring, sexual offender treatment, and day treatment services.

The Juvenile Court Diversion projects are intended to divert the less serious offenders from DYS and allow the courts to work with these youths and their families in their home communities. In FY 1995 it was reported by the juvenile courts that 691 youths were diverted from the division at an annual cost of \$777 per youth. In addition, diversion projects provided services to over 1,978 youths referred to participating juvenile courts.

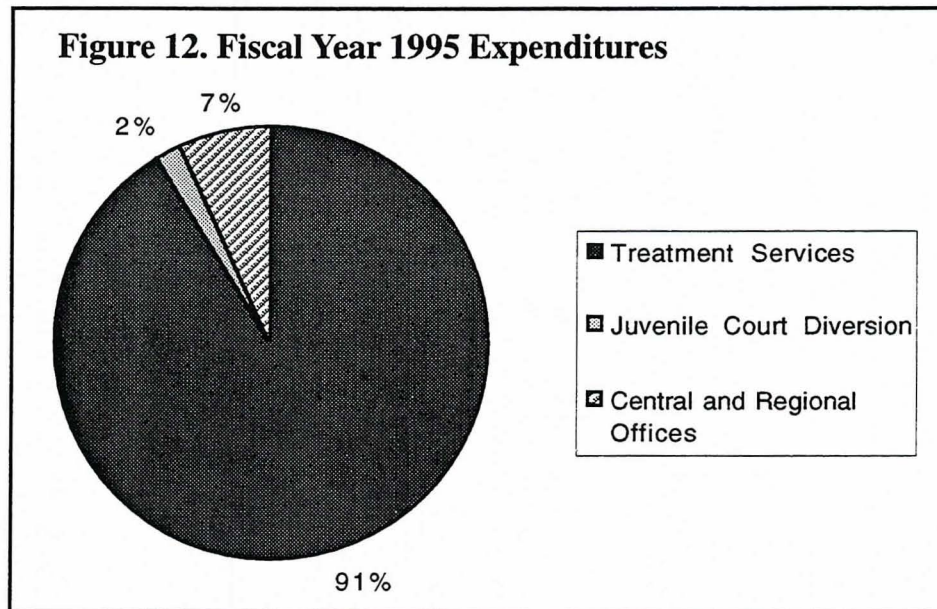
## **Case Management**

Over the past several years, DYS has developed a statewide case management system. Case management provides assessment and treatment planning along with the utilization and coordination of services. Supervision of youth on aftercare is also provided for each youth and family through case management. Service coordinators are responsible for providing case management to all youth in the custody of DYS.

A risk assessment tool assists the case managers in determining the most appropriate services for a youth. The assessment takes into account all pertinent factors involving the youth's history of delinquency while identifying their general treatment needs. Following the initial assessment, service coordinators write individual treatment plans indicating specific needs of each youth. Throughout a youth's stay in the division, the service coordinator acts as a counselor to help the youth access needed services as determined in the treatment plan, and as the primary advocate for the youth and his or her family.

## Fiscal Year 1995 Expenditures

DYS expenditures were \$26.1 million in FY 1995. The largest part of the total DYS budget was devoted to treatment services, with much smaller amounts for prevention and administration. In 1995, only seven percent of total expenditures went toward administration, that is, the Central and Regional offices. Two percent was awarded to various Juvenile Court Diversion projects for prevention services and activities. The remaining 91 percent of the budget was used for treatment services. (Figure 12.)



## Residential Program Costs

Table 12. Residential Program Costs		
Program	Per Diem	Annual Cost per Bed
Community Based Programs	\$75.33	\$27,495
Intermediate Care Programs	\$92.76	\$33,858
Special Needs Programs	\$105.87	\$38,642
Secure Care Programs	\$96.72	\$35,303

Table 12 provides a breakdown of residential program costs. Per diem costs and annual costs are highest for special needs programs. In the special needs setting, higher staff-to-youth ratios push up costs. Community based programs are the least costly at an average of \$75.33 per day.





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# **APPENDICES**



## Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 1995

### A & B Type Felonies

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Fel-A	Murder 1st Degree	1	0	1
Fel-A	Murder 2nd Degree	2	0	2
Fel-A	Sodomy / weapon or physical injury	1	0	1
Fel-A	Robbery 1st	29	3	32
Fel-A	Assault 1st Degree w/ physical injury	7	3	10
Fel-A	Kidnapping	0	1	1
Fel-A	Distributing Controlled Sub. near School	2	0	2
Fel-A	Trafficking in Drugs 1st Degree	2	0	2
Fel-A	Trafficking in Drugs 2nd Degree	1	0	1
Fel-B	Sexual Assault / Weapon or Physical Injury	2	0	2
Fel-B	Robbery 2nd Degree	18	0	18
Fel-B	Assault 1st Degree	16	7	23
Fel-B	Burglary 1st Degree	35	0	35
Fel-B	Arson 1st Degree	1	0	1
Fel-B	Distributing, Deliver Controlled Sub.	7	2	9
<b>Total A &amp; B Type Felonies</b>				<b>140</b>

### All Other Felonies

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Fel-C	Involuntary Manslaughter /Watercraft	1	0	1
Fel-C	Sexual Assault 1st Degree	2	0	2
Fel-C	Deviant Sexual Assault 1st Degree	2	0	2
Fel-C	Assault 2nd Degree Vehicular	3	0	3
Fel-C	Burglary 2nd Degree	126	1	127
Fel-C	Stealing	89	18	107
Fel-C	Stealing of Motor Vehicle	25	2	27
Fel-C	Stealing / 3rd offense	1	0	1
Fel-C	Arson 2nd Degree	1	0	1
Fel-C	Forgery	5	0	5
Fel-C	Sexual Abuse	1	0	1
Fel-C	Tampering 1st Degree	55	10	65
Fel-C	Tampering 1st Degree Utility	8	0	8
Fel-C	Tampering 1st Degree Car, Plane, Boat	14	0	14

### All Other Felonies (cont.)

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Fel-C	Receive Stolen Property over \$150	7	1	8
Fel-C	Fail Return Rented Property over \$150	0	1	1
Fel-C	Abuse of Child	1	0	1
Fel-C	Child Molestation 1st Degree	1	0	1
Fel-C	Tampering w/Victim or Witness	1	0	1
Fel-C	Carrying Concealed Weapon	6	1	7
Fel-C	Possess, Trans., Mfg. Illegal Weapon	1	0	1
Fel-C	Deliver, Possess Controlled Sub. in Jail	1	0	1
Fel-C	Possess Controlled Sub.	51	6	57
Fel-D	Deviant Sexual Assault 2nd Degree	1	0	1
Fel-D	Possess Burglary Tools	3	0	3
Fel-D	Stealing Animals	2	0	2
Fel-D	Burn or Explode Knowingly	3	0	3
Fel-D	Fraudulent Use Credit Device over \$150	1	0	1
Fel-D	Sexual Abuse 1st Degree	4	0	4
Fel-D	Tampering 2nd Degree	9	2	11
Fel-D	Property Damage 2nd Degree	4	1	5
Fel-D	Resist Arrest for Felony	1	0	1
Fel-D	Escape from Commitment	4	0	4
Fel-D	Escape from Confinement	1	0	1
Fel-D	Unlawful Use of Weapon	27	2	29
Fel-D	Mfg. Imitation Drug	3	0	3
Fel-D	Liquor at County Jail	0	1	1
Fel	Rape-Felony-Other	3	0	3
Fel	Sodomy-Felony Other	12	0	12
Fel	Statutory Sodomy 1st Degree	1	0	1
Fel	Robbery-Other	1	0	1
Fel	Assault-Felony-Other	4	0	4
Fel	Burglary-Other	9	0	9
Fel	Stealing-Felony Other	5	0	5
Fel	Arson-Felony-Other	1	0	1
Fel	Property Damage Felony-Other	3	0	3

## Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 1995

### All Other Felonies (cont.)

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Fel	Forgery-Felony-Other	1	0	1
Fel	Failure to Appear in Court-Felony	1	0	1
Fel	Weapons-Felony-Other	1	0	1
Fel	Dangerous Drugs Felony-Other	1	0	1

**Total All Other Felonies 554**

### Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Mis-A	Assault 3rd Degree Physical Injury	21	6	27
Mis-A	Assault of Police 3rd Degree	8	1	9
Mis-A	Stealing	83	21	104
Mis-A	Reckless Burning	2	0	2
Mis-A	Making False Bomb Report	0	1	1
Mis-A	Fraudulent Use Credit Device	2	0	2
Mis-A	Sexual Misconduct 1st Degree	4	0	4
Mis-A	Tampering 2nd Degree	9	3	12
Mis-A	Receive Stolen Property	2	1	3
Mis-A	Make Obscene Telephone Calls	1	0	1
Mis-A	Attempt Escape While in Custody	11	1	12
Mis-A	Hindering Prosecution	1	0	1
Mis-A	Possess Illegal Weapon	1	0	1
Mis-A	Possess Marijuana Less than 35g	11	0	1
Mis-A	Unlawful Use of Drug Paraphernalia	0	2	2
Mis-A	Possess Imitation Drug	1	0	1
Mis-B	Burn or Explode Negligent	2	0	2
Mis-B	Sexual Abuse 3rd Degree	2	0	2
Mis-B	Property Damage 2nd Degree	16	1	17
Mis-B	Trespassing 1st Degree	9	3	12
Mis-B	Possess Defaced Firearm	1	0	1

### Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies (cont.)

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Mis-B	Induce Symptom with Solvent	1	0	1
Mis-D	Assault 3rd Degree	97	24	121
Mis	Assault-Misdemeanor Other	18	1	19
Mis	Stealing-Misdemeanor Other	4	0	4
Mis	Forgery-Misdemeanor Other	1	0	1
Mis	Sex Offenses Misdemeanor-Other	1	0	1
Mis	Property Damage	7	0	7
Mis	Flight/Escape Misdemeanor-Other	1	3	4
Mis	Failure to Appear in Court-Misdemeanor	12	3	15
Mis	Obstruct Judicial Process	0	1	1
Mis	Unlawful Use of Weapon	8	0	8
Mis	Weapons-Misdemeanor Other	3	0	3
Mis	Dangerous Drugs	1	1	2
Mis	Minor in Possession of Intoxicating Liquor	2	1	3
Mis	Peace Disturbance	1	0	1
Mis	Operating without Drivers License	1	0	1
Infr	Trespass 2nd Degree	5	0	5
Viol	Municipal Violation	1	0	1
Loc	Other Municipal Violation	1	0	1

**Total Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies 426**

### Status Offenses

Type	Offense	Male	Female	Total
Stat	Truancy	23	5	28
Stat	Beyond Parental Control	24	6	30
Stat	Absent from Home	14	6	20
Stat	Behavior Injurious to Self	25	7	32
Stat	Status Offenses	4	1	5
Stat	Transfer of Custody	1	0	1
Stat	Relief of Custody	6	1	7
Stat	Curfew Violation	2	0	2

**Total Status Offenses 125**



## Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit and County: Fiscal Year 1995

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Circuit #1	Clark	2	0	2	Circuit #15	Lafayette	2	2	4
	Schuyler	0	1	1		Saline	6	0	6
	Scotland	2	0	2		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	Circuit #16	Jackson	82	24	106
Circuit #2	Adair	1	0	1	Circuit #17	Cass	9	0	9
	Knox	0	0	0		Johnson	4	0	4
	Lewis	1	0	1		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	Circuit #18	Cooper	4	1	5
Circuit #3	Grundy	2	0	2		Pettis	15	2	17
	Harrison	0	0	0	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	
	Mercer	1	0	1	Circuit #19	Cole	6	3	9
	Putnam	3	0	3	Circuit #20	Franklin	14	2	16
Circuit #4	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>		Gasconade	1	0	1
	Atchison	0	0	0		Osage	0	0	0
	Gentry	0	0	0	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	
	Holt	0	0	0	Circuit #21	St. Louis County	95	14	109
	Nodaway	0	0	0	Circuit #22	St. Louis City	156	12	168
	Worth	0	0	0	Circuit #23	Jefferson	35	10	45
Circuit #5	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Circuit #24	Madison	3	0	3
	Andrew	0	0	0		St. Francois	13	1	14
	Buchanan	17	3	20		Ste. Genevieve	5	0	5
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>		Washington	7	1	8
Circuit #6	Platte	9	2	11	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	
Circuit #7	Clay	39	7	46	Circuit #25	Maries	0	0	0
Circuit #8	Carroll	6	0	6		Phelps	6	0	6
	Ray	8	3	11		Pulaski	8	0	8
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>		Texas	4	0	4
Circuit #9	Chariton	1	0	1	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	
	Linn	0	0	0	Circuit #26	Camden	2	2	4
	Sullivan	2	0	2		Laclede	12	1	13
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>		Miller	9	0	9
Circuit #10	Marion	14	2	16		Moniteau	4	0	4
	Monroe	0	0	0		Morgan	5	0	5
	Ralls	2	0	2		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	Circuit #27	Bates	3	0	3
Circuit #11	St. Charles	39	4	43		Henry	1	1	2
Circuit #12	Audrain	6	0	6		St. Clair	0	0	0
	Montgomery	4	1	5	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	
	Warren	3	2	5	Circuit #28	Barton	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>		Cedar	1	0	1
Circuit #13	Boone	42	0	42		Dade	1	0	1
	Callaway	8	1	9		Vernon	1	1	2
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Circuit #14	Howard	2	0	2		Circuit #29	Jasper	38	0
	Randolph	6	1	7					
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>					

## Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit and County: Fiscal Year 1995

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Circuit #30	Benton	1	0	1	Circuit #39	Barry	13	2	15
	Dallas	0	0	0		Lawrence	12	2	14
	Hickory	0	0	0		Stone	4	1	5
	Polk	2	0	2		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>
	Webster	4	0	4	Circuit #40	McDonald	3	0	3
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>		Newton	9	4	13
Circuit #31	Greene	115	33	148		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>
Circuit #32	Bollinger	3	0	3	Circuit #41	Macon	3	3	6
	Cape Girardeau	21	6	27		Shelby	0	0	0
	Perry	5	0	5		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	Circuit #42	Crawford	13	0	13
Circuit #33	Mississippi	14	2	16		Dent	4	0	4
	Scott	22	4	26		Iron	3	0	3
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>		Reynolds	1	0	1
Circuit #34	New Madrid	11	0	11		Wayne	5	0	5
	Pemiscot	13	1	14		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	Circuit #43	Caldwell	0	0	0
Circuit #35	Dunklin	21	2	23		Clinton	2	0	2
	Stoddard	10	0	10		Daviess	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>		De Kalb	0	0	0
Circuit #36	Butler	4	0	4		Livingston	0	1	1
	Ripley	2	0	2		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	Circuit #44	Douglas	2	0	2
Circuit #37	Carter	0	0	0		Ozark	0	0	0
	Howell	5	0	5		Wright	3	0	3
	Oregon	1	0	1		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
	Shannon	0	0	0	Circuit #45	Lincoln	13	2	15
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>		Pike	4	1	5
Circuit #38	Christian	6	0	6		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>
	Taney	4	3	7					
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,129</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,301</b>



## Appendix C. Facility Utilization: Fiscal Year 1995

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>	<u>Youths Exiting Facility During FY 1995</u>	<u>Number of Youths in Facility on 06/30/95</u>	<u>Total Youths Served in Facility During FY 1995*</u>
Camp Avery	30	89	32	121
Babler Lodge	20	44	23	67
Bissell Hall	20	48	21	69
Delmina Woods	20	55	16	71
Fort Bellefontaine	20	40	25	65
Sierra Osage	20	20	22	42
Spanish Lake	20	32	24	56
Twin Rivers	20	27	25	52
Watkins Mill	40	64	49	113
Langsford House	10	20	12	32
Summit House	10	25	10	35
Wilson Creek	10	38	12	50
Lewis and Clark	10	28	11	39
Cornerstone	10	33	12	45
Community Learning Center	10	8	11	19
Girardot Center for Youth and Families	20	46	25	71
NE Community Treatment Center	10	29	11	40
Green Gables	10	72	0	72
NW Regional Youth Center	30	38	41	79
Special Treatment Unit	18	27	17	44
Hogan Street	30	62	33	95
Sears Youth Center	54	132	62	194
Waverly	40	91	51	142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,613</b>

\* Total Youths Served equals Youths Exiting plus Number of Youths in Facility on 06/30/95.

# DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES OFFICES AND FACILITIES

## 1995

